

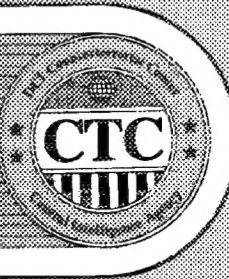
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Director of Central Intelligence



Terrorism Review

August 1995

Counterterrorism Center

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NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals
PROPIN (PR)	Caution—proprietary information involved
ORCON (oc)	Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator
REL...	This information has been authorized for release to...

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Terrorism Review

<u>Perspective</u>	<u>Page</u>
	1
<u>Articles</u>	
	3
	9
	15
	17

~~Secret~~



19

Highlights

25

26

27

27

28

The Terrorism Diary for September and October

31

Chronology of International Terrorism

33

Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—July 1995

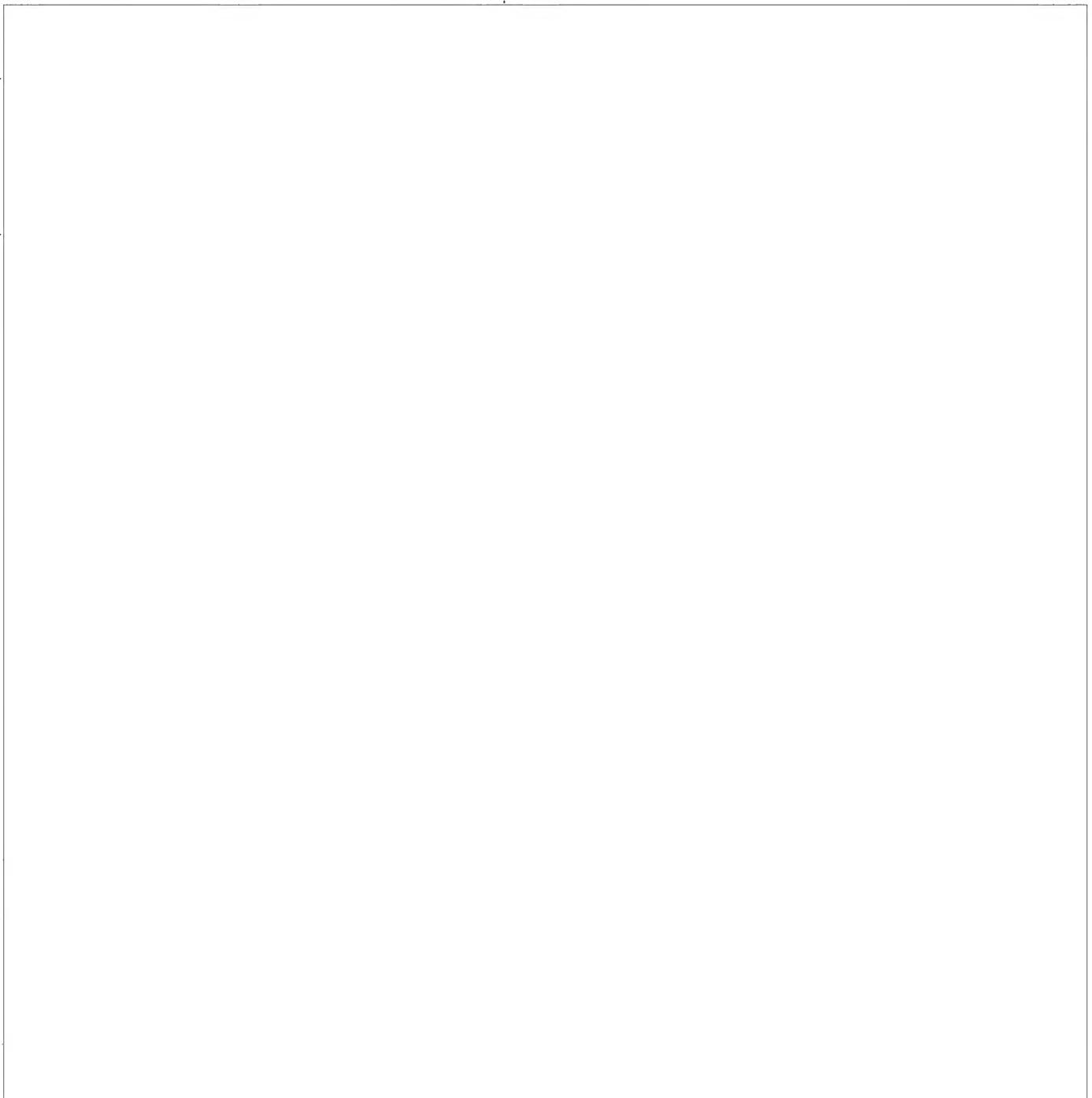
37

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Information available as of 11 August 1995 was used in this Review.

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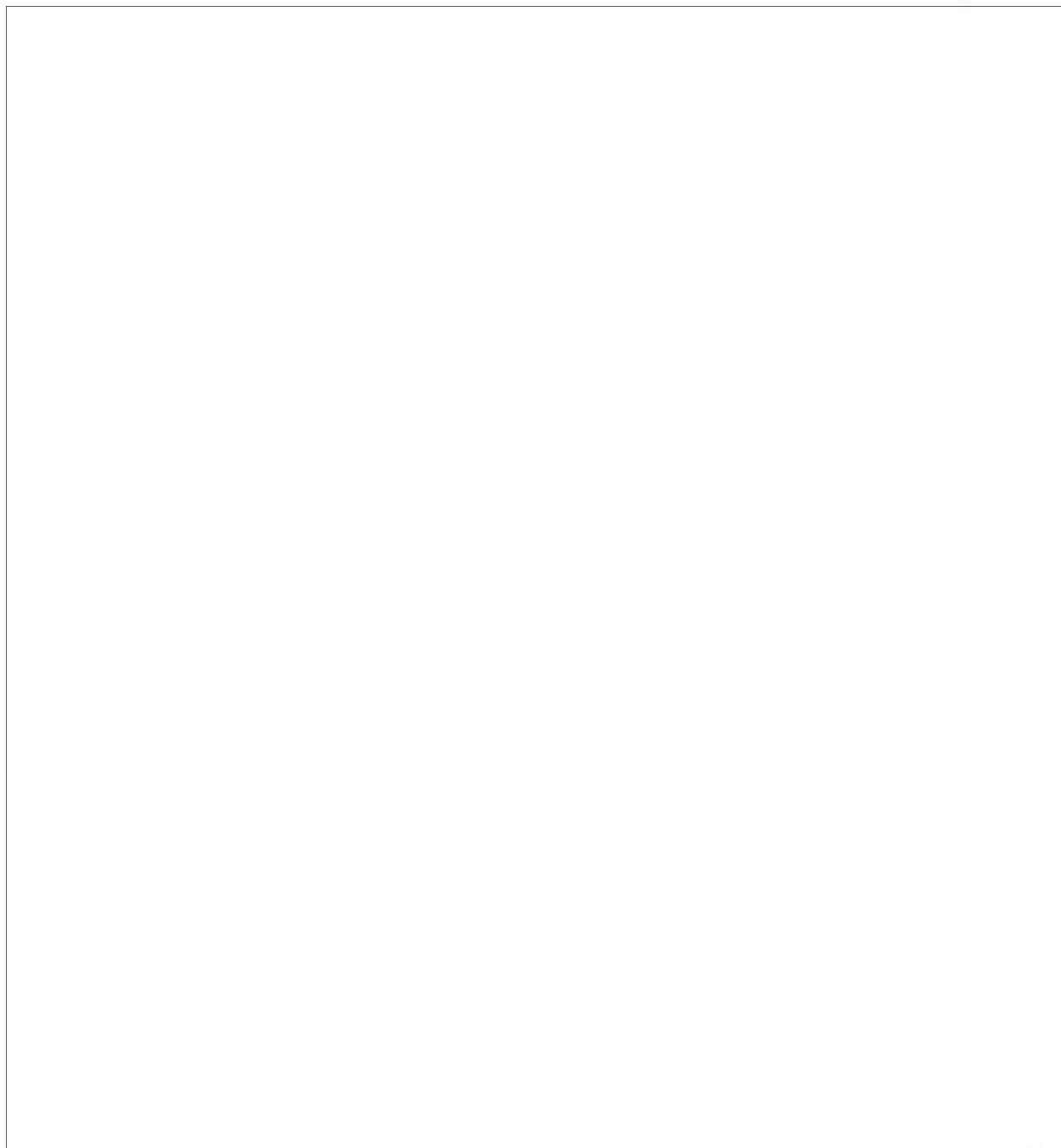
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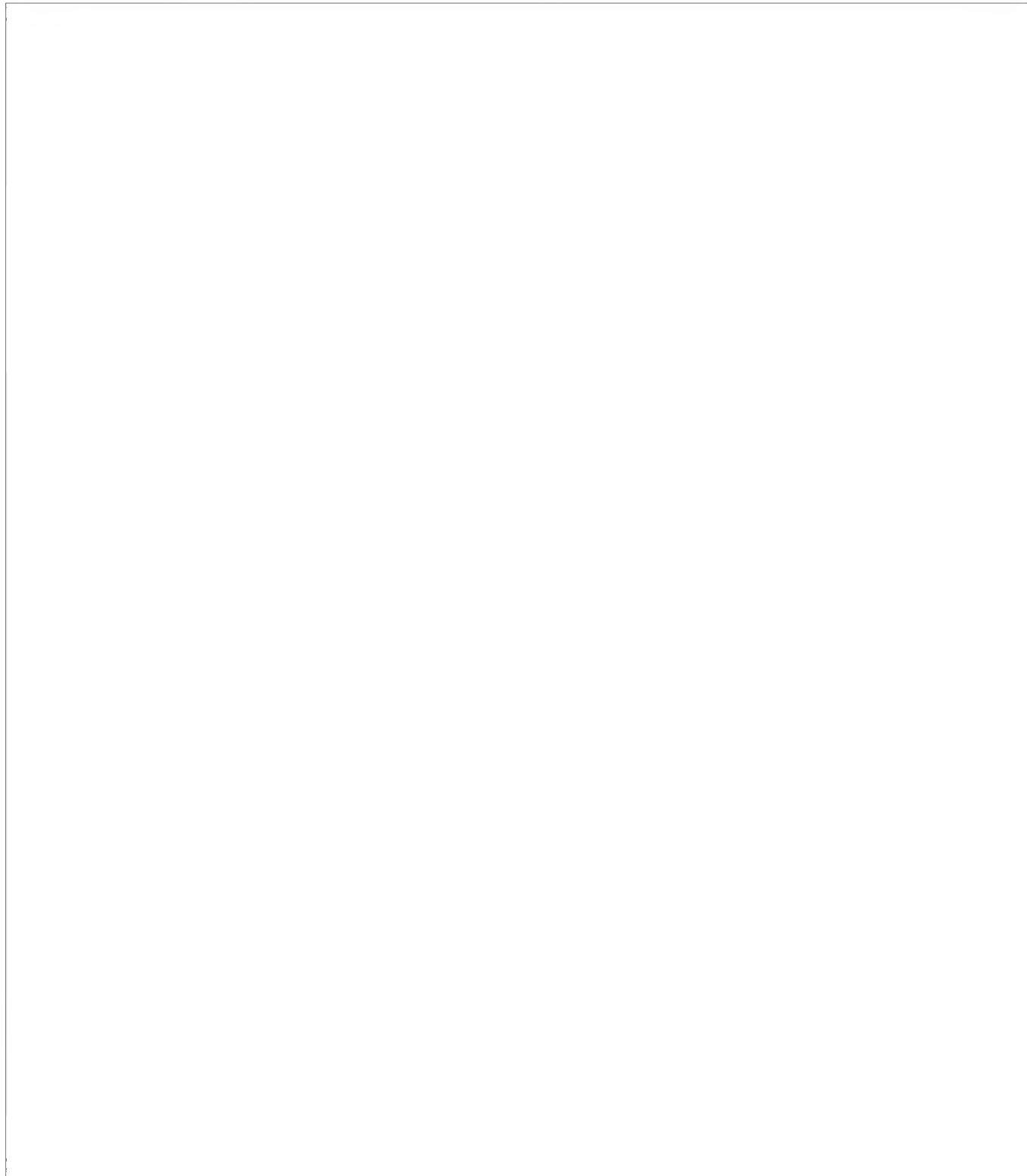
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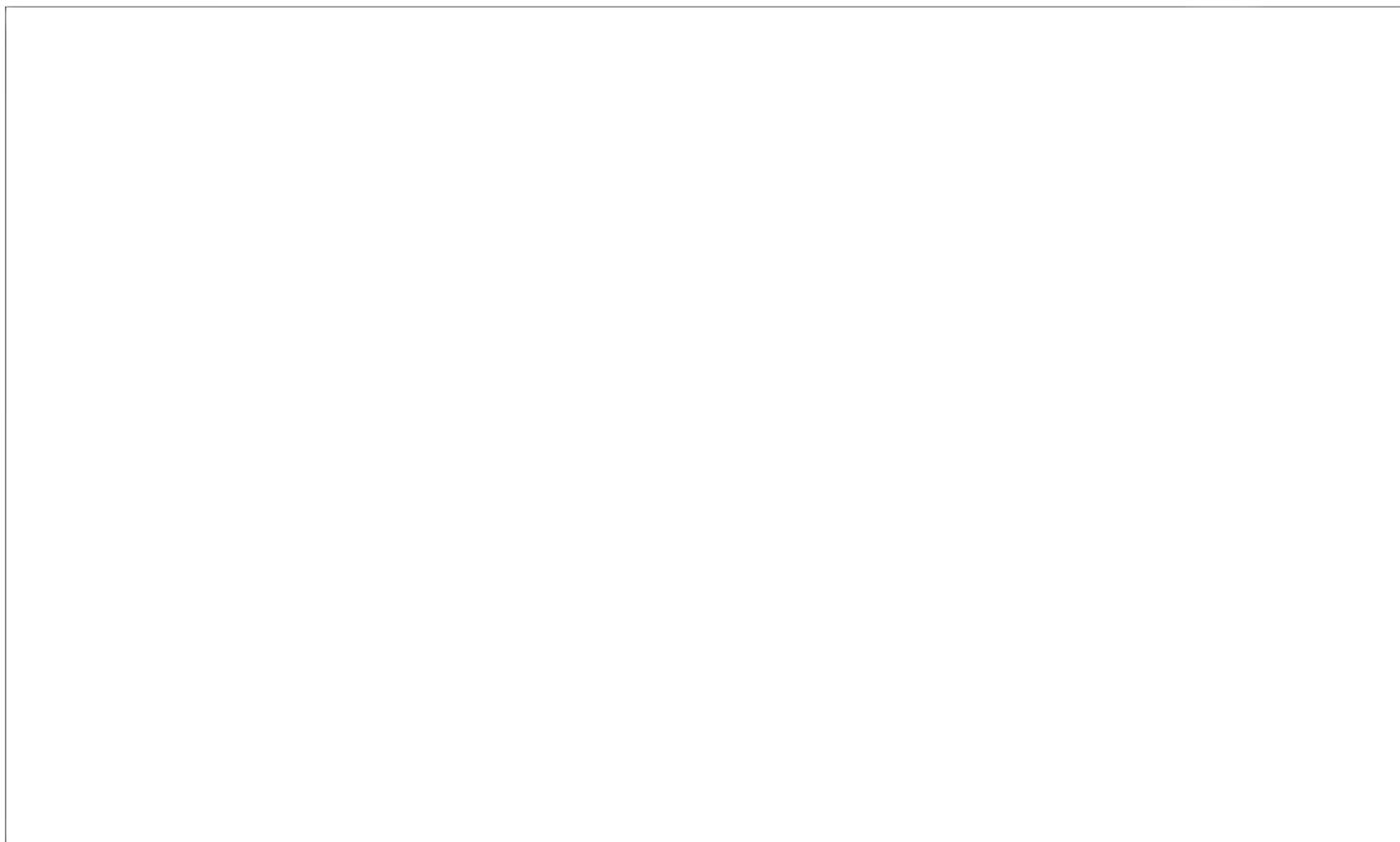


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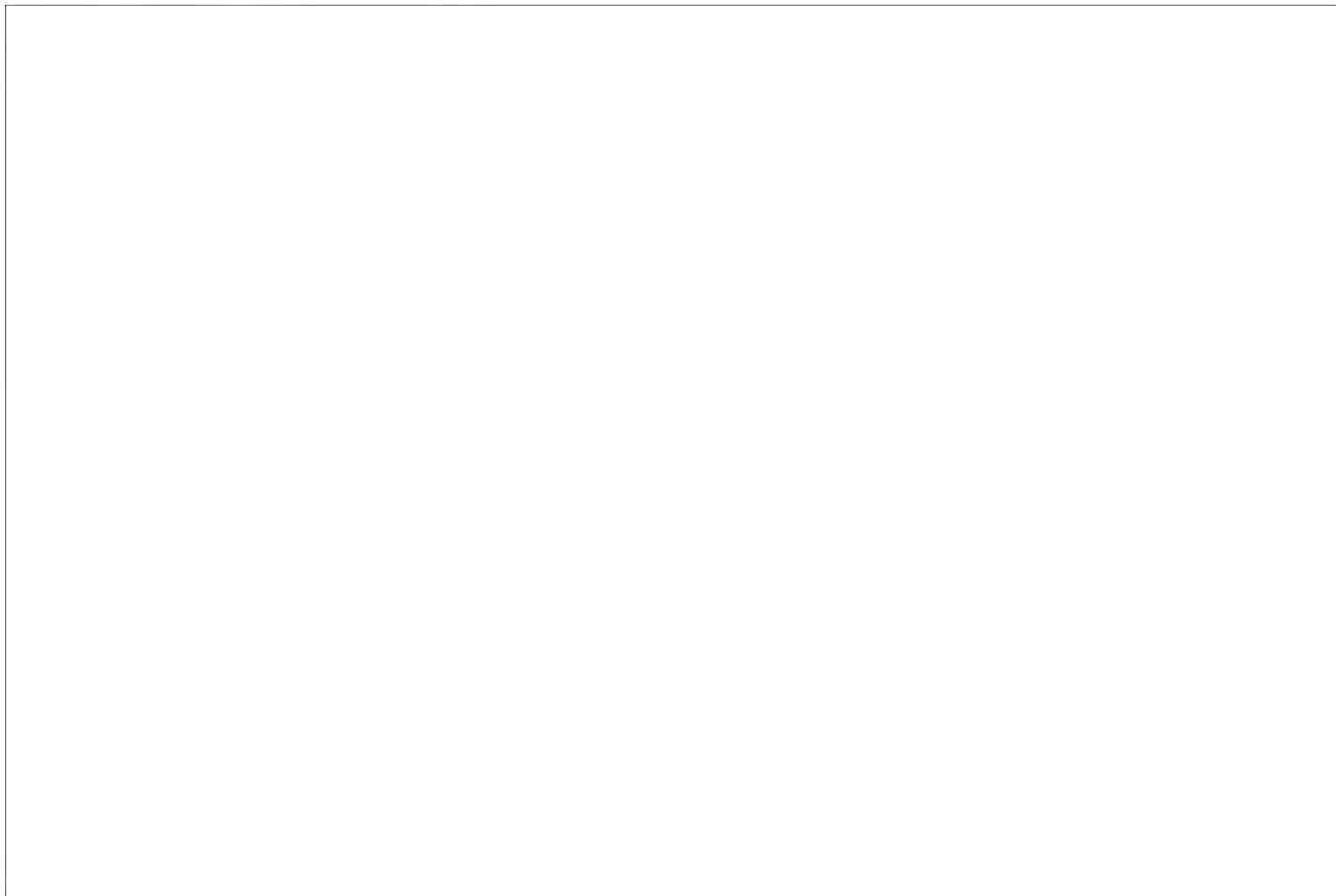


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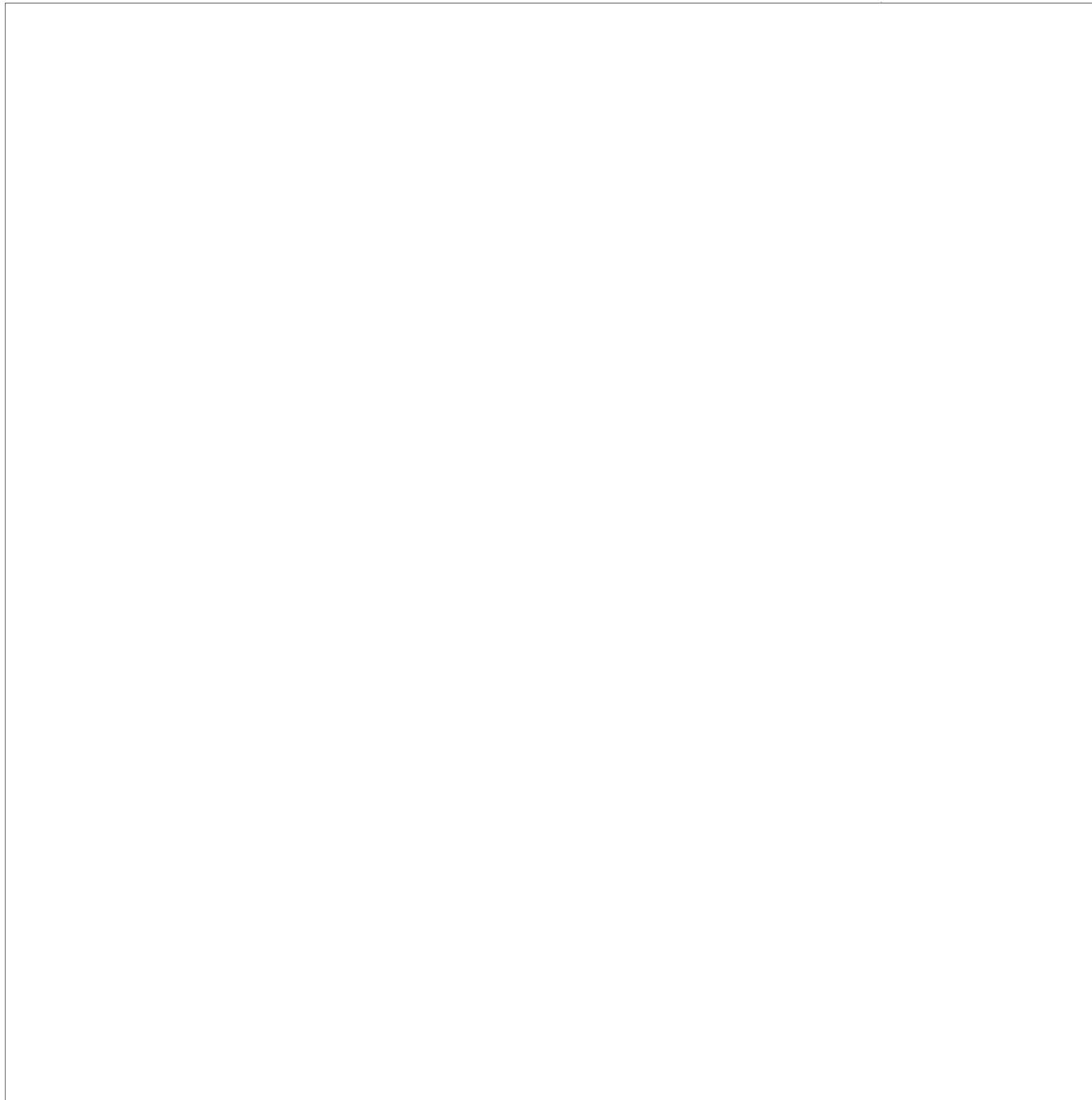
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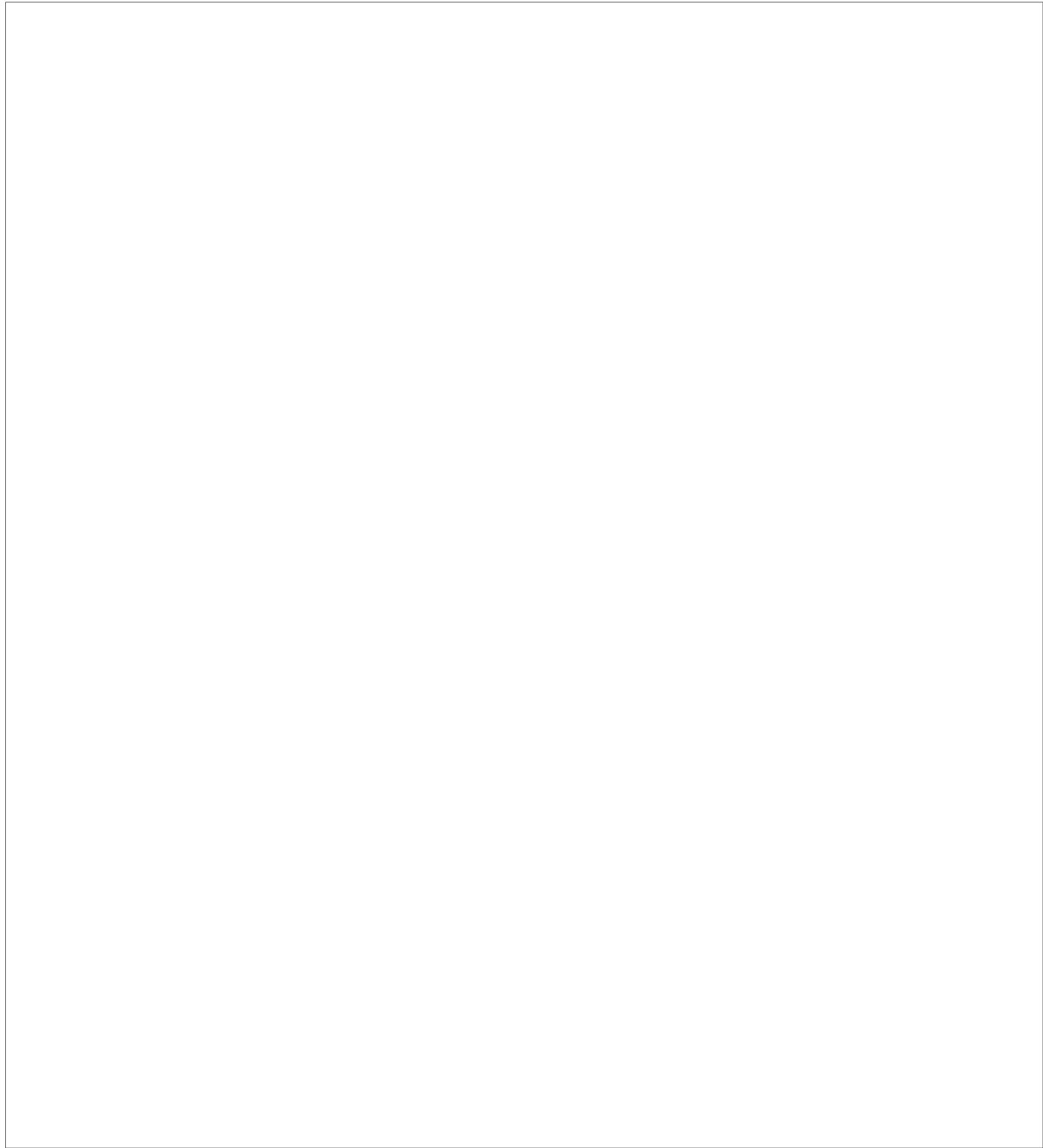


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The Terrorism Diary for September and October

Below is a compendium of September and October dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

1 September 1939 *West Germany, Europe.* Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).

1 September 1969 *Libya.* Coup overthrows monarchy.

September 1970 *Palestinians.* During this month, the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country because they would not stop attacking Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, the largest group, Fatah, established the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.

3 September 1971 *Qatar.* Independence Day.

3 September 1982 *Peru.* Death of Sendero Luminoso leader Edith Lagos.

4 September 1980 *Iran, Iraq.* Date Iraq charges Iran started war.

8 September 1982 *India.* Death of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir."

10 September 1922 *Turkey.* Founding of Turkish Communist Party.

14 September 1982 *Lebanon.* Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

15 September 1982 *Lebanon.* Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.

17 September 1978 *United States, Israel, Egypt.* Signing of Camp David accords.

17 September 1982 *Lebanon.* Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).

21 September 1989 *Saudi Arabia.* Execution of 16 Kuwaiti shias for hajj bombings (sparked anti-Saudi retaliatory attacks).

23 September 1932 *Saudi Arabia.* Unification of the kingdom.

23 September 1964 *Saudi Arabia.* National Day.

25 September 1984 *Egypt, Jordan.* Resumption of diplomatic relations.

27 September *Spain.* Basque National Party Day.

28 September 1970 *Egypt.* Death of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.

1 October 1985 *Tunisia, Israel, Palestinians.* Israeli bombing of PLO headquarters in Tunis.

4 October *Jewish World.* Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).

6 October 1973 *Israel, Arab World.* Arab-Israeli war.

Egypt. Armed Forces Day (commemorates October War with Israel).

8 October 1967 *Cuba.* Heroic Guerrilla Day (death of Che Guevara in Bolivia).

10 October 1980 *El Salvador.* Founding of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

12 October 1965 *Chile.* Movement of Revolutionary Left (MIR) founded.

14 October 1985 *West Germany.* Revolutionary Cells bomb economic targets to commemorate 1977 suicides of Andreas Baader and Gudrun Ensslin.

Mid-October 1992 *Spain, Latin America.* 500th Anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World.

21 October 1978 *Japan.* Beginning of construction of Narita airport (usually marked by 10 days of demonstrations).

23 October 1983 *Lebanon.* Bombing of the US Marine barracks in Beirut.

28 October *Cyprus.* Greek National Day (observed by Greek Cypriot community).

29 October 1923 *Turkey.* Independence Day (proclamation of republic).

29 October 1973 *Cyprus.* Turkish Republic Day (observed by Turkish Cypriot community).

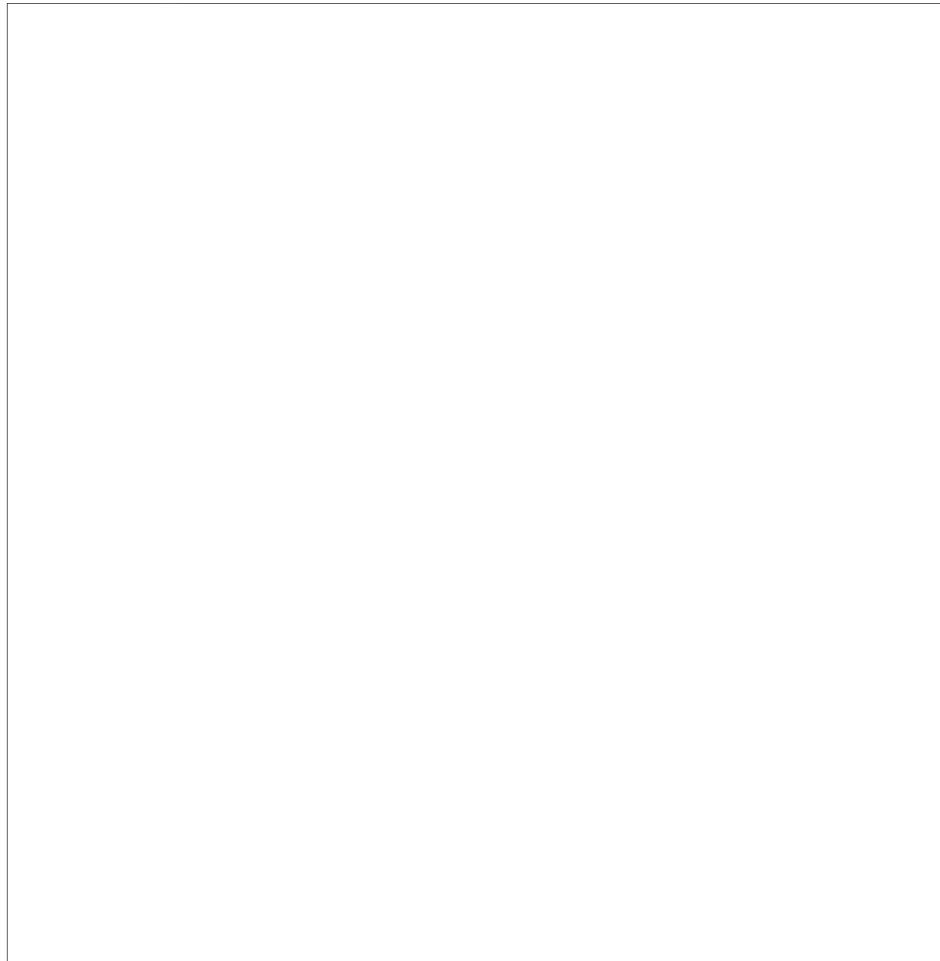
31 October 1984 *India.* Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards, triggering anti-Sikh riots throughout northern India.



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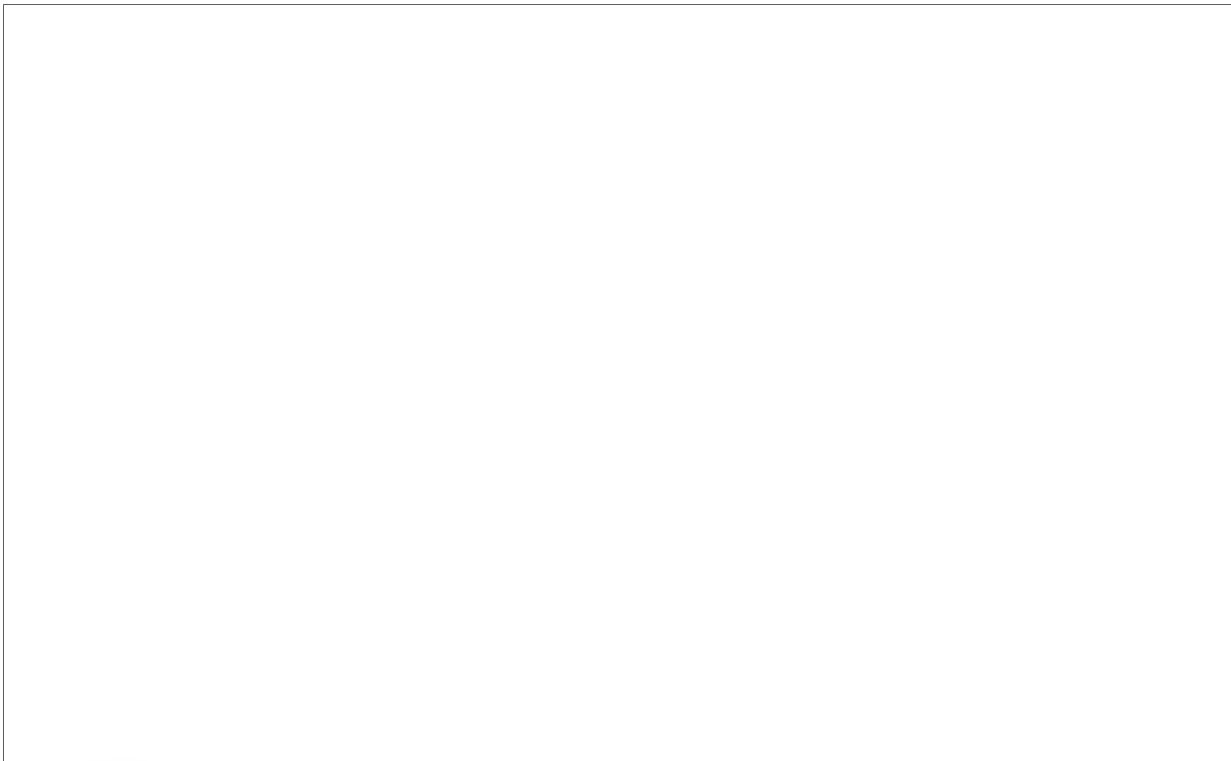
Chronology of International Terrorism

The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism



Africa**23 May**

Sierra Leone: Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels abducted three Lebanese businessmen during attacks on towns in the Lebanese community of the diamond district of Kono. [redacted]

**Latin America****6 April**

Colombia: Members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) bombed a Colombian pipeline. The attack at kilometer 139, in Antioquia, caused a dent in the pipeline. [redacted]

6 May

Colombia: ELN members dynamited an oil pipeline at kilometer 16, in El Danubio, causing a loss of 3,000 barrels of gasoline and destroying a factory in the attack. No injuries were reported. [redacted]

15 May

Peru: Five alleged Sendero Luminoso members held up a bus and robbed some 50 passengers, including three US citizens. The attack occurred between Chimbote and Pallasca Province. Five men, wearing ski masks with a red hammer and sickle painted on them, boarded the bus brandishing machine guns and grenades and threatened passengers during the robbery [redacted]



31 May

Colombia: Seven ELN guerrillas kidnapped a US citizen and three Colombians at the Verde Limon Gold Mine in Zaragoza. Shortly afterward, the Colombian Army freed the captives. The armed confrontation left one Colombian hostage and two guerrillas dead. [redacted]



5 June

Chile: Three hooded members of the Recontra 380 occupied the Chilean Embassy in Managua and took hostage the husband of Ambassador Laura Sota. The abductors left a package they claimed was a bomb and fled the scene without making any reported statements or demands. The victim was released unharmed a few hours later. [redacted]

12 June

Colombia: The ELN dynamited an oil pipeline in Santander Department. The attack caused a spill of gasoline and suspended fuel pumping operations. No injuries were reported. [redacted]

Middle East

7 June

Algeria: Suspected members of the Armed Islamic Group (AIG) shot and killed a French couple in Algiers. No one claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

12 June

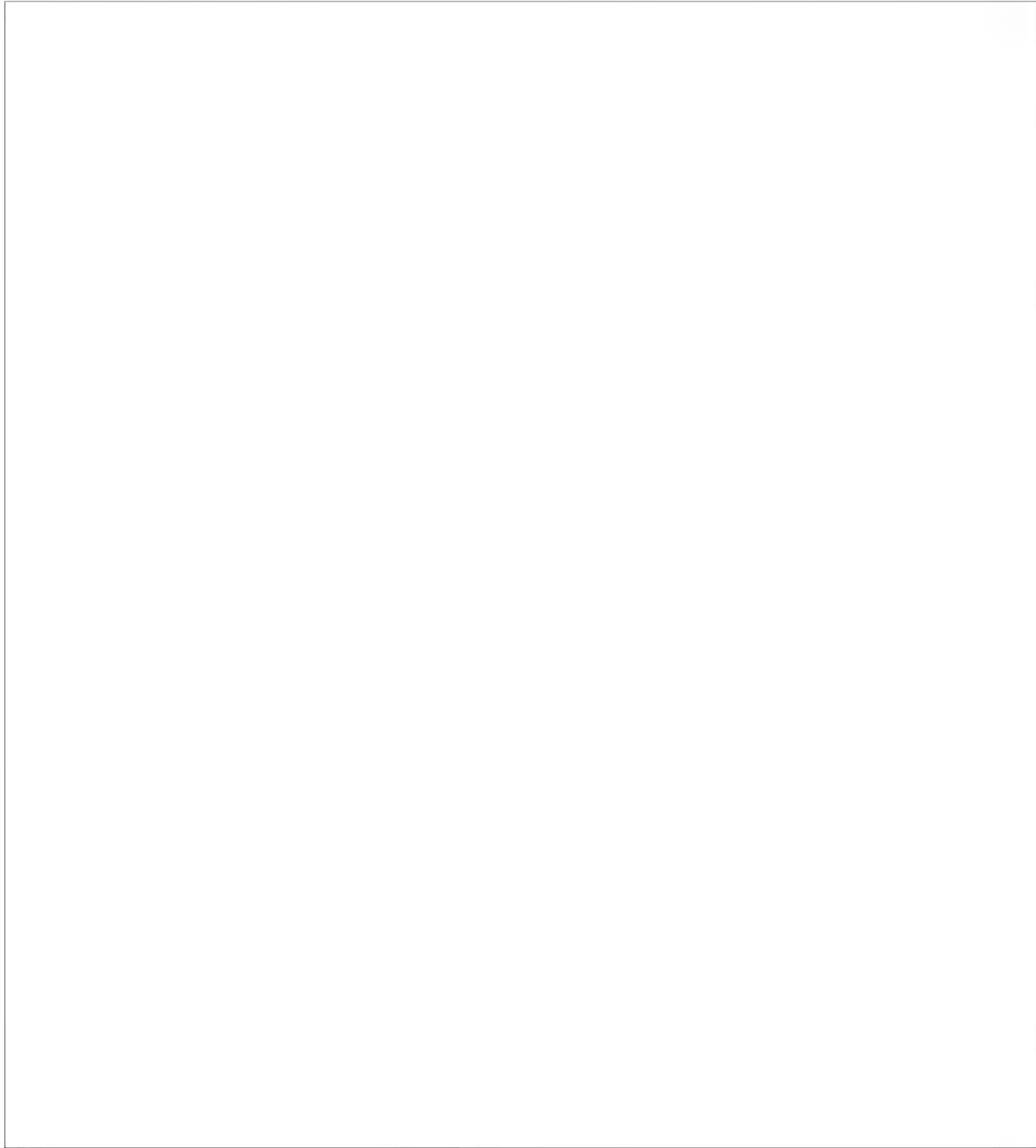
Algeria: A Vietnamese teacher from the University of Tiaret was killed by suspected AIG members. [redacted]

15 June

Israel: A Katyusha rocket attack was launched on western Galilee by Hizballah, wounding four civilians [redacted]



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Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—July 1995

This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide.

Africa

Burundi

A bomb exploded at the Gisenyi power station in northwest Burundi on 17 July, destroying the station and leaving the Rugero sector and surrounding areas without electricity. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing.

South Africa

Several gunmen assassinated a senior official of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on 3 July as he stepped off a bus near his home in Umzumbe. He was returning from a political rally. No one has claimed responsibility for the murder.

Asia

Burma

Five 81 mm mortar shells exploded in a Myawadi marketplace 13 July, killing three workers and seriously wounding two others. Burmese authorities believe that the *Karen National Union (KNU)* is responsible for the attack.

India

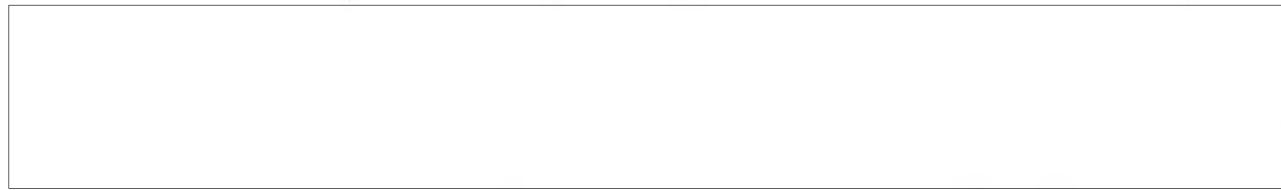
On 6 July seven men armed with AK-47 assault rifles abducted four Kashmiri journalists in Srinagar, Kashmir. The abductors released two on 7 July and the remaining two on 9 July. Kashmiri Muslim guerrilla groups have denied involvement in the abductions. It is unknown who was responsible for the kidnappings.

A bomb exploded on a bus in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh on 13 July, killing four persons and injuring several others. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing.

A bomb blast outside a state run school in the Kashmiri city of Jammu killed 20 people and injured 60 others on 20 July. Police believe that Muslim guerrillas are responsible for the bombing and have arrested 13 suspects.

Japan

The next day, an identical cyanide gas emission device was discovered in a laboratory at Shinjuku station in Tokyo. A small amount of cyanide gas was released but no one was injured. The police are investigating the possibility that the *Aum Shinrikyo* cult is responsible for leaving the lethal chemical.

**Sri Lanka**

A bomb explosion on 9 July in a park in Colombo created a two-and-a-half-foot-deep crater; no one was injured. No one has claimed responsibility, but the *Ellalan Force (EF)* warned that it would be bombing the city to protest alleged human rights abuses by the military. The *EF* is believed to be a front organization for the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)*.

Eurasia**Georgia**

A Georgian subversive group may be responsible for detonating a remote-controlled mine on 6 July in the Gali region of Abkhazia outside the village of Kobi-rio, wounding three people.

Latvia

A bomb exploded during a 15 July Baltic folk festival in Riga, injuring four performers. All three Baltic prime ministers were present but were not injured. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

Tajikistan

An attempt was made to assassinate a deputy of the Tajikistan parliament at his home in Dushanbe on 15 July. The deputy and his bodyguard were injured. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, which is the fourth assassination attempt against a parliament deputy this year.

Europe**Corsica**

On 6 July, five armed masked men detonated a bomb inside a restaurant in San-Cipriano. The perpetrators tied up the manager and two other persons and left them nearby. No one was injured, but the building was destroyed. The gunmen left a sign proclaiming the *National Liberation Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC)* responsible for the attack.

Germany

Assailants firebombed police facilities in Freiberg and Constance on 3 July. In Freiberg, they threw three incendiary devices at a police station and nearby parked cars. In Constance attackers threw five devices at a police automobile workshop. Damage was minor and there were no casualties in either attack. No one claimed responsibility.

Spain

In a 3 July letter from Paris to a Spanish newspaper, the terrorist group *Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Group-1 October (GRAPO)* claimed responsibility for the 26 June abduction of a Spanish businessman. He was taken while jogging near his home in Zaragoza. Their letter said that he was in good health, and that the motive for the kidnapping was financial. However, no ransom amount was mentioned.

On 19 July during a routine inspection of the main Madrid-Barcelona railway, workers found an explosive in an electrical box. Experts defused the bomb. Police believe the group *Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)* was responsible. [redacted]

On 19 July in San Sebastian, assailants fired hollow-charged grenades at the civil government building, National Police headquarters, and Road Rescue Organization headquarters. There were no casualties, and the damage was minor. No one claimed responsibility. [redacted]

Turkey

Three assailants shot a police officer waiting at a bus stop in a drive-by shooting in Istanbul 9 July. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but *Dev Sol* may be responsible. [redacted]

United Kingdom

A letter bomb injured a fox hunt club member and his son on 4 July in Cheshire. Experts defused a second letter bomb sent to another Cheshire hunt club supporter. No one claimed responsibility for either incident, but animal rights extremists may be responsible. [redacted]

Latin America

Colombia

National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas ambushed a police patrol, killing six officers on 1 July in Santander. The following day, suspected guerrillas of the *Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)* attacked a police station, killing five police officials in Sueva, Cundinamarca. On 7 July the former mayor of Bogota was kidnapped by fifteen suspected FARC guerrillas in San Antonio, Cundinamarca. [redacted]

Guatemala

Guatemala National Revolutionary Union (URNG) guerrillas wounded a soldier when they attacked the electrical generating plant in Alta Verapaz, on 2 July. [redacted]

On 8 July, the prosecutor of the Attorney General's Office was shot and killed while driving his car in Guatemala City. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

Peru

On 2 July, a car bomb exploded next to the Lima home of the second Vice President of the Peruvian Congress, injuring six people. *Sendero Luminoso (SL)* is suspected in the incident. That same day, SL guerrillas conducted a dynamite attack against the home of a policeman in the city of El Salvador. No injuries were reported. On 8 July in Nuevo Progresso, 100 SL guerrillas attacked and took over the town for several hours, killing four policemen and one civilian. Fifteen guerrillas were killed and dozens were wounded. [redacted]

Middle East

Algeria

A car bomb exploded in front of the Justice Ministry in Algiers on 10 June. There were no injuries. The *Armed Islamic Group (AIG)* may be responsible. [redacted]

Egypt

Suspected *al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya* militants killed six policemen, and wounded another policeman and a civilian when they fired on a police car escorting vehicles that were carrying questions for high school exams. The 6 July attack occurred in Asyut. [redacted]

Lebanon

A Hizballah official was killed when his car was blown up on 1 July in the village of Al-Sama'iyah. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

Republic of Yemen

On 19 July, unidentified gunmen opened fire on and threw an explosive device at the Sanaa headquarters of the Union of the Yemeni Popular Forces, a small Yemeni opposition party. There was damage but no injuries were reported. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]